

Kevin Walsh
P.O. Box 15069
Southeast Station
Washington, D.C.
20003-9997

Harold Weisberg
7627 Old Receiver Rd.
Frederick, Md. 21701

September 21, 1995

Dear Harold,

Enclosed are some of the documents concerning yourself and other critics which we discussed by phone last month. There was also a one inch file titled " Propaganda Campaign to Discredit Warren Commission Critics " which C.I.A. released around 1976. You must have seen that; I have not kept it. Let me know if you never saw it. It got around a bit at the time.

You mentioned that J.C. Hardin was one of two men with pre-assassination contacts with J.E.R. and that the other man contacted him in Chicago. This interests me as I expect to do some field investigation on Hardin. Your views on Hardin and the other man would be appreciated. The enclosed Bureau Airtel of 6-3-68 says Hardin was a symbol informant and was contacted before and after the assassination. You don't seem to share my view of the significance of this being dropped by the Bureau and how public reaction would have been demanding of an explanation. Any innocent justification of this is beyond me, although I'm all ears.

Things are proceeding slowly but well here at the A.A.R.C.. As you know, I'm now on the Board and committed to bringing the collection into a professionally organized archival collection to be preserved. We are completing a comprehensive inventory of the library which will be catalogued. After that we will start on the files. It is a huge task and I'm negotiating with the Archival and Library Science programs at U. of Md. and Catholic U. to provide students for a practicum.

Please give my warm regards to Lil.

With Best Wishes,

enclosed: 32 pp, one mug shot

Kevin

FBI

Date: 6/3/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-1574)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Reurtel to Bureau, 5/28/68.

Enclosed herewith is photo of J. C. HARDIN,
APD #168924.

For information of Los Angeles, HARDIN is symbol
informant and was contacted in Atlanta on Mar. 5 and 27;
Apr. 4, 5, 17, 19, 22; May 20 and 24, 1968.

He is described as a white male, born 4/10/38,
Rockmart, Ga., 5'10", 180 lbs., gray eyes, brown hair,
ruddy complexion, tattoos: bird, right arm; "ANN", left
arm; FBI #190 109 C.

Atlanta Police Dept. has no record of another J. C.
HARDIN, JAMES C. HARDIN, J. C. HARDEN, or JAMES C. HARDEN.

Atlanta Credit Bureau has record of JAMES C. HARDEN,
430 Lindbergh Dr., NE, employed as draftsman for AECK
Associates, Atlanta; J. C. HARDIN, Moreland Ave., wife SARA,
employed as tree surgeon; J. C. HARDIN, Hale St., Walt
Bennett Plumbing Co.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

(2) - Los Angeles (Enc. 1)
2 - Memphis
2 - Atlanta
RSP/lcs
(6)

44-1574-1593

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 4 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

File No. 44-1574-1A ³¹Date Received 6/5/68From Atlanta
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By L. A. Hester
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

One photo of J. C.
HardinSee Ser 15938/16/68

J. C. HADON

4-10-38 ROCKMART, GA

5'10"12"

180

gray eyes

brown hair

muddy complexion

TT: Bird right arm

"A-N" Etc etc

RSI #

44-1574-1a31

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING ACTION

Chiefs, Certain Stations and Bases

X

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

Document Number 1035-960

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK
CAN JUDGE INDEXING

For FOIA Review on SEP 1976

MICROFILM

Countering Criticism of the Warren Report

REQUIRED REFERENCES

PSYCH

FOR OSWALD
FILE 12
COMES

THIS WAS PULLED TOGETHER BY [REDACTED] WE FURNISHED FIRST
INCLUDE CONNECTION WITH [REDACTED] OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL, PREPARED UNDER THE THEMES,
AND PROVIDED GENERAL "EXPLANATION" OF THE CASE. THIS
SPECIFIC ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN [REDACTED]

1. Our Concern. From the day of President Kennedy's assassination on, there has been speculation about the responsibility for his murder. Although this was stemmed for a time by the Warren Commission report (which appeared at the end of September 1964), various writers have now had time to scan the Commission's published report and documents for new pretexts for questioning, and there has been a new wave of books and articles criticizing the Commission's findings. In most cases the critics have speculated as to the existence of some kind of conspiracy, and often they have implied that the Commission itself was involved. Presumably as a result of the increasing challenge to the Warren Commission's Report, a public opinion poll recently indicated that 46% of the American public did not think that Oswald acted alone, while more than half of those polled thought that the Commission had left some questions unresolved. Doubtless polls abroad would show similar, or possibly more adverse, results.

2. This trend of opinion is a matter of concern to the U.S. government, including our organization. The members of the Warren Commission were naturally chosen for their integrity, experience, and prominence. They represented both major parties, and they and their staff were deliberately drawn from all sections of the country. Just because of the standing of the Commissioners, efforts to impugn their rectitude and wisdom tend to cast doubt on the whole leadership of American society. Moreover, there seems to be an increasing tendency to hint that President Johnson himself, as the one person who might be said to have benefited, was in some way responsible for the assassination. Innueendo of such seriousness affects not only the individual concerned, but also the whole reputation of the American government. Our organization itself is directly involved: among other facts, we contributed information to the investigation. Conspiracy theories have frequently thrown suspicion on our organization, for example by falsely alleging that Lee Harvey Oswald worked for us. The aim of this dispatch is to provide material for countering and discrediting the claims of the conspiracy theorists, so as to inhibit the circulation of such claims in other countries. Background information is supplied in a classified section and in a number of unclassified attachments.

3. Action. We do not recommend that discussion of the assassination question be initiated where it is not already taking place. Where discussion is underway, however, addressees are requested:

E

CS COPY

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

DATE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

9 attachments h/v

4/1/67 Date 13 Apr 82

1 - [REDACTED] Sattys.
8 - Unclassified

CLASSIFICATION

HQS FILE NUMBER

DESTROY WHEN NO LONGER
NEEDED

- a. To discuss the publicity problem with liaison and friendly elite contacts (especially politicians and editors), pointing out that the Warren Commission made as thorough an investigation as humanly possible; that the charges of the critics are without serious foundation, and that further speculative discussion only plays into the hands of the opposition. Point out also that parts of the conspiracy talk appear to be deliberately generated by Communist propagandists. Urge them to use their influence to discourage unfounded and irresponsible speculation.
- b. To employ propaganda assets to answer and refute the attacks of the critics. Book reviews and feature articles are particularly appropriate for this purpose. The unclassified attachments to this guidance should provide useful background material for passage to assets. Our play should point out, as applicable, that the critics are (i) wedded to theories adopted before the evidence was in, (ii) politically interested, (iii) financially interested, (iv) hasty and inaccurate in their research, or (v) infatuated with their own theories. In the course of discussions of the whole phenomenon of criticism, a useful strategy may be to single out Epstein's theory for attack, using the attached Fletcher Knebel article and Spectator piece for background. (Although Mark Lane's book is much less convincing than Epstein's and comes off badly where contested by knowledgeable critics, it is also much more difficult to answer as a whole, as one becomes lost in a morass of unrelated details.)
4. In private or media discussion not directed at any particular writer, or attacking publications which may be yet forthcoming, the following arguments could be useful:
- a. No significant new evidence has emerged which the Commission did not consider. The assassination is sometimes compared (e.g., by Joachim Joesten and Bertrand Russell) with the Dreyfus case; however, unlike that case, the attacks on the Warren Commission have produced no new evidence, no new culprits have been convincingly identified, and there is no agreement among the critics. (A better parallel, though an imperfect one, might be with the Reichstag fire of 1933, which some competent historians (Fritz Tobias, A.J.P. Taylor, D.C. Watt) now believe was set by Van der Lubbe on his own initiative, without acting for either Nazis or Communists; the Nazis tried to pin the blame on the Communists, but the latter have been much more successful in convincing the world that the Nazis were to blame.)
- b. Critics usually overvalue particular items and ignore others. They tend to place more emphasis on the recollections of individual eyewitnesses (which are less reliable and more divergent -- and hence offer more hand-holds for criticism) and less on ballistic, autopsy, and photographic evidence. A close examination of the Commission's records will usually show that the conflicting eyewitness accounts are quoted out of context, or were discarded by the Commission for good and sufficient reason.
- c. Conspiracy on the large scale often suggested would be impossible to conceal in the United States, esp. since informants could expect to receive large royalties, etc. Note that Robert Kennedy, Attorney General at the time and John F. Kennedy's brother, would be the last man to overlook or conceal any conspiracy. And as one reviewer pointed out, Congressman Gerald R. Ford would hardly have held his tongue for the sake of the Democratic administration, and Senator Russell would have had every political interest in exposing any misdeeds on the part of Chief Justice Warren. A conspirator moreover would hardly choose a location for a shooting where so much depended on conditions beyond his control: the route, the speed of the cars, the moving target, the risk that the assassin would be discovered. A group of wealthy conspirators could have arranged much more secure conditions.
- d. Critics have often been enticed by a form of intellectual pride: they light on some theory and fall in love with it; they also scoff at the Commission because it did not always answer every question with a flat decision one way or the other. Actually, the make-up of the Commission and its staff was an excellent safeguard against over-commitment to any one theory, or against the illicit transformation of probabilities into certainties.

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

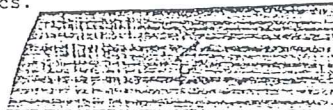
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

e. Oswald would not have been any sensible person's choice for a co-conspirator. He was a "loner," mixed-up, of questionable reliability and an unknown quantity to any professional intelligence service.

f. As to charges that the Commission's report was a rush job, it emerged three months after the deadline originally set. But to the degree that the Commission tried to speed up its reporting, this was largely due to the pressure of irresponsible speculation already appearing, in some cases coming from the same critics who, refusing to admit their errors, are now putting out new criticisms.

g. Such vague accusations as that "more than ten people have died mysteriously" can always be explained in some more natural way: e.g., the individuals concerned have for the most part died of natural causes; the Commission staff questioned 418 witnesses (the FBI interviewed far more people, conducting 25,000 interviews and reinterviews), and in such a large group, a certain number of deaths are to be expected. (When Penn Jones, one of the originators of the "ten mysterious deaths" line, appeared on television, it emerged that two of the deaths on his list were from heart attacks, one from cancer, one was from a head-on collision on a bridge, and one occurred when a driver drifted into a bridge abutment.)

5. Where possible, counter speculation by encouraging reference to the Commission's Report itself. Open-minded foreign readers should still be impressed by the care, thoroughness, objectivity and speed with which the Commission worked. Reviewers of other books might be encouraged to add to their account the idea that, checking back with the Report itself, they found it far superior to the work of its critics.



FORM 50a

USE PREVIOUS EDITION.

CLASSIFICATION

PAGE NO.

CONTINUED

THREE

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
RELEASED PER E.O. 100466 (JFK ACT)
NARA AT DATE 1-6-95

Date: 06/24/94
Page: 1

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : FBI
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10264-10295
RECORDS SERIES :
HQ
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 62-116395-1119

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : FBI
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI
TO : WEISBERG, HAROLD
TITLE :
DATE : 11/08/66
PAGES : 22
SUBJECTS :
CC, REQUEST, POLITICAL MISUSE, FBI

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : S
RESTRICTIONS : 1B, 1C
CURRENT STATUS : X
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 06/22/94

OPENING CRITERIA :
INDEFINITE

COMMENTS :
10 OF 32 PAGES NAR, INC 8 MEMO, LHM, ADMIN PAGES

1-Mr. J. B. Adams
2-Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1-Mr. J. B. Hotis)

The Attorney General

November 5, 1975

Director, FBI

1-Mr. W. R. Wannall
1-Mr. W. O. Cregar
1-Mr. A. J. Duffin

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated September 18, 1975, which requested access or delivery of materials, many of which are supplementary to prior SSC requests of July 28, 1975, Part 3. D., and August 20, 1975, Part 3. 1. A. Reference is also made to FBI memorandum dated October 7, 1975, which effected delivery to the SSC of materials in response to their request of September 18, 1975.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum advising that supplementary material requested by Mr. Lester Seidel, SSC Staff Member, on October 29, 1975, relating to SSC request of September 18, 1975, Part 2. and Part 3. C., will be delivered with this memorandum. A copy of this memorandum and Xerox copies of supplementary material requested by Mr. Seidel on October 29, 1975, are enclosed for your records.

It appears this request on behalf of the SSC has to do with the possible political misuse of the FBI. Since the material being furnished includes White House material, it is requested that you clear its passage with the White House prior to forwarding to the SSC.

Enclosures (4)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

DEC 5 1975

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

JRM:jv1
(10)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CORRESPONDENCE

NOV 2 1975

REC-762-116395

NOV 11 1975

DELIVERED TO DEPT. 11-6-75
DELIVERED TO COMM. 11-4-75

84 DEC 10 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-116395

1-Mr. J. B. Adams
2-Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1-Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1-Mr. W. R. Wannall
1-Mr. W. O. Cregar
1-Mr. A. J. Duffin
November 5, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: REQUEST FOR DELIVERY OF MATERIALS WHICH
ARE SUPPLEMENTARY TO SSC REQUESTS OF
JULY 28, 1975, PART 3. D., AUGUST 20,
1975, PART 3. 1. A., AND SEPTEMBER 18,
1975, PARTS 2. AND 3. C.

Reference is made to SSC letter dated September 18,
1975, which requested access or delivery of materials, many
of which are supplementary to prior SSC requests of July 28,
1975, Part 3. D., and August 20, 1975, Part 3. 1. A.

On October 29, 1975, Mr. Lester Seidel, SSC Staff
Member, requested delivery of materials relating to the
following categories of SSC request of September 18, 1975:

3. Files on Warren Commission Criticism

3. C. [REDACTED] NAR

This is to advise that the materials requested
by Mr. Seidel will be delivered with this memorandum.

1 - The Attorney General

JRM:jvl
(9)

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

NOTE:

Material per request of Mr. L. Seidel, SSC Staff
Member, on 10/29/75, is ready for delivery. The passage of
these items to SSC has been cleared with appropriate personnel
of the General Investigative Division.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1119

GPO 934-546

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
Senate Select Committee

Addressee: _____

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 11/5/75

Caption of Document: Request for delivery of materials
which are supplementary to SSC requests of
7/28/75 Part 3.D., 8/20/75 Part 3.1.A., and
9/18/75 Parts 2 and 3.C.

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Paul V. Dally Date: 11-14-75

Received by: R K Kelly

Title: SSC Staff

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1119

NARA AT

DATE 1-6-75

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE
BEFORE COMPLETING.

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

Intelligence Community Staff
IN: Central Index

FROM:

FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available
for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

11/5/75

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

☒ SSC☐ HSC4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer,
interviewee, testifier and subject)

Memorandum and enclosures

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, other-
wise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)SSC letter 9/18/75 Parts 2 and 3c, supplementary to
7/28/75 Part 3d and 8/20/75, Part 3, 1a6. CLASSIFICATION OF
INFORMATION (enter
U, C, S, TS or
Codeword)

U

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are
used underline for emphasis)

Information handling

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Files on Warren Commission Critics and [REDACTED] investigation.

NAR

62-116395

FMK:fmk
(4)ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

TREAT AS YELLOW

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

10

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the postponement rationale indicated below with no segregable material available for disclosure. All references relate to Section 6 of the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992."
- ☐ Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)
- ☐ Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)
- ☐ Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)
- ☐ Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)
- ☐ Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)
- ☐ Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)
- ☐ Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

☒ Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

62-116399-1119

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

November 8, 1966

BY LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-93 BY 9803 RDD/get
(JFK)

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your request regarding the authors
of books dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attached are summary memoranda setting forth pertinent
information contained in FBI files concerning the following individuals:

Edward Jay Epstein
Joachim Joesten
Penn Jones, Jr.
Mark Lane

Professor Richard H. Popkin
Leo Sauvage
Harold Weisberg

The files of the FBI contain no pertinent data with
respect to Sylvan Fox, author of "The Unanswered Questions About
President Kennedy's Assassination."

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the
Acting Attorney General.

REC 261
Sincerely yours,

REC. 6

10
19 NOV 9 1966

Enclosures (11)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures 7

DGH:jmh (8)

ENCLOSURE

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

RECEIVED-DIRECT

F. B. I.

CC TO: *as: A*
REQ. REC'D 10/14/73
OCT 25 1973

ANS.
BY: *DF/pulm*

CC TO: *SS & TSO*
REQ. REC'D 5/23/75
JUN 18 1975

ANS.
BY: *A. B. O. / pulm*

Mr. Edward Jay (petition)

Nov 8 2 45 PM '66

REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

DEC 5 2 28

F. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D DE LOACH

REC'D DE LOACH

F B I

Nov 8, 1966

~~"FORGIVE MY GRIEF"~~

BY

PENN JONES, JR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-1-93 BY 9803 RDD/gel

(JFK)

PENN Jones is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, a small community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas. In 1952, Mr. Jones was described as being approximately 35 years old, married, and the father of two children. His main business was publishing and printing.

In 1952, Jones was described by individuals acquainted with him in Midlothian, Texas, as a person who "thrives on dissension" and for this reason he prints items in his weekly newspaper which have caused much local dissension and arguments in his community. As a result, the local citizens have subjected him to considerable criticism and antagonism. Some individuals even accused him of being affiliated with communists; however, it is understood that there was no substantiation to the allegation that Mr. Jones had procommunist views and affiliations.

It is understood that on April 30, 1962, an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the office of Jones' newspaper; however, no arrest was made although it was suspected that a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

In May, 1965, it was reported by an individual in the newspaper business that Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Jones allegedly had a theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Jones had allegedly discussed this matter with former White House aide Theodore Sorenson; former Attorney General Robert Kennedy; and former Attorney General Katzenbach. However, when Jones was thoroughly interviewed about this matter, he denied that he had ever had such a theory and stated he did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously mentioned Government officials. He did relate that he had visited Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964, where he met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books to him.

Captioned individual has no known arrest record.

JMM:bcm/klg (10)

ENCLOSURE

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

November 8, 1966

"THE SECOND OSWALD"
BY
PROFESSOR RICHARD H. POPKIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-1-93 BY 9803 RDD/gcl
 (JFK)

Richard H. Popkin was born on December 27, 1923, in New York City. He received the B. A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, the M. A. degree in 1945 and the Ph. D. degree in 1950. He was an instructor at the University of Connecticut, 1946-47, Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, and Associate Professor, 1953-55. He was a Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkeley, 1953-54, and a Professor at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California, 1955-63. He has been Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, since 1963.

Popkin is the Co-Director of International Archives of History of Ideas and President of the Jewish Committee of LaJolla, California. He has been the recipient of many honors, including a Fulbright Research Scholarship in Paris, 1952-53. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors while in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to various publications.

In October, 1965, it was alleged that four members of the faculty of the University of California at San Diego were the main organizers of the "International Days of Protest" observance scheduled for October 15 and 16, 1965. Professor Richard H. Popkin was the Chairman of the Committee sponsoring this observance. The program was to consist of picketing plus a demonstration around the flagpole located on the campus of San Diego State College. Speeches were to be made opposing the United States policy in Vietnam and leaflets along the same line were to be passed out. It was also learned that the Socialist Workers Party had expressed an intention to support the demonstration. The Socialist Workers Party has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Popkin has no known arrest record.

SEE MEMO FOR
 AGO. DISSEMINATION

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

DGH:jnh (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐

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November 6, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-93 BY 9803 RDD/gel
(JFK)

"INQUEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

Edward Jay Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and attended Cornell University. He wrote "Inquest" as his master's thesis.

In 1958, he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York.

In 1955, while a student at Cornell University, Epstein complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of the Cornell University Student Council. The Council was investigating campus election irregularities. Epstein was the source of several complaints while a student and was the subject of disciplinary action by the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct.

Epstein has no known arrest record.

DRM:vcs
(10)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Photo
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November 8, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

BY
MARK LANE

3-1-93 9803 RDD/gel
(JFK)

Mark Lane, an attorney, was born in New York City on February 24, 1927. He served in the U. S. Army from May 1, 1945 to November 12, 1946, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Private First Class. He resides at 170 Spring Street, New York City. Mark Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party (CP) front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG. The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1953, a source advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

The May 15 1964, issue of "Newsletter," a publication of the NLG, reported that Mark Lane was co-chairman of the National Committee of the Integration of the Legal Profession of the NLG.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

On July 25, 1961, Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty in New York. The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization for women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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L spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 18th Congressional District in New York. A source reported, in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination, that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 18th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 13, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

Sources have reported that Mark Lane has been a frequent associate in New York City of Isidore Cibly Needleman, an attorney who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. Needleman was reportedly interested in assisting Lane during his political campaign in 1960 when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. Needleman has represented current and former Communist Party members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of Communist Party funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It has also been reported that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent in the past.

On November 6, 1961, a rally was held at the McMillan Theatre, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at this rally.

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

"The New York Times" also reported on April 3, 1962, that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, on July 4, 1963, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

The Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Lane in 1962 for alleged sodomy. In connection with this investigation, statements were taken from two women by the District Attorney's Office which related to obscene activities on the part of Lane. An obscene photograph of Lane and handwritten instructions by Lane relating to alleged perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature performed by the women on the person of Lane were also obtained during this investigation. Copies of these statements and a copy of the photograph and the handwritten instructions are attached hereto as enclosures.

Enclosures (4)

November 8, 1966

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY MURDER"

BY
JOACHIM JOESTEN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-93 BY 9803 RDD/162

Mr. Joachim Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten, Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 23, 1907. He reportedly was forced to flee from Germany in 1933 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." Following his departure from Germany in March, 1933, he became a correspondent for American, British, French, Belgian and Swiss newspapers in the Scandinavian countries where he lived from 1934 to 1940.

He entered the United States in April, 1941, and was naturalized an American citizen in June, 1943. Following his arrival in the United States he was an assistant editor in the foreign department of "Newsweek" magazine for three years. In 1945 he became a free-lance writer and has contributed articles to such magazines as "Liberty," "This Week," "The Nation," as well as to such newspapers as the "New York Herald Tribune," the "New York Post," and the "Wall Street Journal." As of 1955, he had published four books on foreign affairs.

In 1941 an allegation was made that he was a communist. Subsequent investigation failed to indicate Mr. Joesten was a communist. However, he has been described as a "controversial figure" and at his naturalization hearing he identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and as a free-lance writer.

In more recent years, Mr. Joesten has written a number of articles and books on the assassination of former President Kennedy. One such book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described in an article appearing in the August 1, 1964, issue of "Editor and Publisher" as being "filled with inaccuracies." It was also pointed out in this article that Mr. Joesten's book viciously attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This book was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Carl Aldo Marzani served two years in Federal prison during 1949-51 for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell is reported to have financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past.

JCF:lm

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ENCLOSURE

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In an interview with Mr. Joesten in March, 1964, concerning this book, he was reported to have stated that his "documentation" was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. The interviewee subsequently described Mr. Joesten as being "biased and very erratic." During that same period, Mrs. Joesten indicated that her husband had been making "rambling senseless statements" and that she felt he was on the verge of having a "nervous breakdown."

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Mr. Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against his reentering Switzerland.

Mr. Joesten's most recent book, "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," has been described as a 360-page book published by a firm in Switzerland. It was further described as containing many of the baseless conclusions found in his prior book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?"

Mr. Joesten has no known American arrest record.

November 8, 1966

5170 HBB/KSC
11-4-93
Classified by 9703 RDD/bcl
Declassify on: OADR JFH
3-1-93
SECRET
"THE OSWALD AFFAIR"
BY
LEO SAUVAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Leo Sauvage was born on February 23, 1913, at Nancy, France. In 1964 he was reported as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French socialist newspaper. He also has been reported as a correspondent for the French publication "Le Figaro."

In 1951 it was reported that Sauvage was a member of a small group of individuals close to Louis Dolivet who was refused reentry to the United States due to his suspected communist and Comintern background.

LB
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(S)
According to a statement filed with the Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, the French Press Agency (FPA) in January, 1954, listed Leo Sauvage, 270 West End Avenue, New York City, as an employee of that agency.

LB
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referred
The March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a monthly magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, contained an article by Sauvage entitled "The Oswald Affair." This article attacks the findings of the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and suggests that Oswald was unjustly presumed to be guilty of the assassination due to prejudiced press and television coverage.

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ENCLOSURE

SECRET

November 8, 1966

~~SECRET~~
**WHITEWASH -- THE REPORT ON THE
WARREN REPORT"**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

BY
HAROLD WEISBERG

5170 HBB/KSL
3-1-93 11-4-93
Classified by 9803 RDD/gcl
Declassify on: OADR JFIL

Harold Weisberg, the author of the above-captioned book, and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14-acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to a newspaper and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was "The Daily Worker," a former east coast communist newspaper.

Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his position. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in 1948 and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, that she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947. The Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have both been cited by the Department of Justice as subversive.

During an undisclosed period, but presumably in the 1950's, it was ascertained that [REDACTED] a foreign ministry employee of [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C., was in contact with Harold Weisberg at his farm. Weisberg had previously extended an invitation to [REDACTED] to visit his farm and it was also determined that [REDACTED] had received the invitation from Weisberg incidental to an invitation extended to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and party. (S) 1B 1C 23

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It was ascertained in September, 1959, that Weisberg asked [REDACTED] in (S) 1B Washington, D. C., for information on [REDACTED] reaction to the proposal (S) 1C that his chickens be placed in competition with [REDACTED] poultry. (S)

In 1956, it was alleged that Weisberg held an annual celebration of the Russian Revolution. This celebration involved a picnic at his residence and was attended by 25 to 30 unknown people. It was believed this affair was in commemoration of the Russian Revolution inasmuch as it was held on the day when the communists celebrate all over the world. **SECRET**

In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Weisbergs for \$750.

Weisberg has no known arrest record.

SECRET

NARA AT

DATE 1-6-95

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JOE PYNE SHOW
SUNDAY EVENING
DECEMBER 10, 1967

DATE: December 11, 1967

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

The Joe Pyne Show which appeared on Washington TV Station Channel 5 from 10-12 p.m., 12/10/67, had among its guests Harold Weisberg, author who has written a number of books highly critical of the Warren Commission. Set forth below is a summary of the data discussed by Weisberg and Pyne:

BACKGROUND OF WEISBERG:

Weisberg is the author of the book entitled "Whitewash-The Report of the Warren Report." This book is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the United States Government. It contains inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit Weisberg's purpose. Weisberg was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Later he was allowed to resign without prejudice but was not restored to his former position. Weisberg has been in contact with Soviet officials in this country and has entertained these officials at his farm at Hyattstown, Maryland, where Weisberg raises chickens.

REC-67 62-109060-5736

WEISBERG'S CURRENT ALLEGATIONS:

Weisberg alleged that there are a number of people in high positions in the U. S. Government who know the identity of the individuals who killed President Kennedy but are suppressing such information. He alleged that officials of the Warren Commission, FBI, CIA, and several other U. S. Government agencies are involved in this suppression of evidence.

Weisberg alleged that a Cuban refugee informed the Warren Commission shortly after the assassination that Leon Oswald and two Mexicans had visited her at her residence in Dallas on September 26 or 27, 1963. Weisberg claims the Warren Commission

"ENCLOSURE ON LUCKY RAM"

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ENCLOSURE

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CRIME RESEARCH

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on membership in President John F. Kennedy
 derogatory info
 excised per SSC
 request

NARA AT

DATE 1-6-95

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. Sullivan
RE: JOE PYNE SHOW
62-109060

ignored this woman's information. The woman is Sylvia Odio, an anti-Cuban refugee. Odio's allegation was completely investigated and results disseminated by us to the Warren Commission. Odio is a mental case and Oswald was on a bus en route to Mexico when Odio claims she met Leon Oswald.

Weisberg claimed James Altgens, Associated Press photographer, took a picture at the time the Presidential motorcade was passing the front of the Texas School Book Depository just a second or two prior to the assassination. Weisberg claims this photograph discloses an individual who appeared to be Lee Harvey Oswald standing in the doorway of the Depository building. This is an old allegation made by Weisberg, Mark Lane, and others. The individual standing in the doorway of the Depository building is Billy N. Lovelady, an employee of the building. Lovelady has identified the picture in question as one of him. This has been corroborated by a number of Lovelady's fellow employees who were beside him at the time the picture was taken. Weisberg attempted to discredit Lovelady by pointing out Lovelady claimed to be wearing a different shirt on the day in question to that depicted in Altgen's photograph. Lovelady has since clarified this statement and has identified the shirt he was wearing in the doorway.

Weisberg claims that just recently he received a call from an unidentified individual who told him Lee Harvey Oswald possessed a "Top Secret Crypto clearance" while in the Marine Corps. The allegation is absolutely false. Oswald never held such high security clearance. He did, of course, hold a clearance for certain classified data which was published in Marine training documents and the like.

Weisberg claims that Oswald was not a communist. He claims that Oswald's communist-like activities and defection to Russia were simply mechanics used by Oswald to conceal his true political feelings. Our investigation of course disclosed that Oswald was highly sympathetic to Russia and Marxism.

OBSERVATIONS:

It was obvious that Joe Pyne, host of the program, was completely unable or unwilling to recognize Weisberg's false statements. As a result, Weisberg had an excellent platform to expound his false allegations and continue his scurrilous attack upon the U. S. Government and its agencies.

ACTION:

For information. We have previously furnished data concerning Weisberg's [scurrilous background] to the White House and Attorney General.

Acc *See* *11* *2* *P*